

Questions Booklet

June 1994



English 33

Part B: Reading

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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June 1994
English 33 Part B: Reading
Questions Booklet
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Time allotted: 2 hours. You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination if needed.

Instructions

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

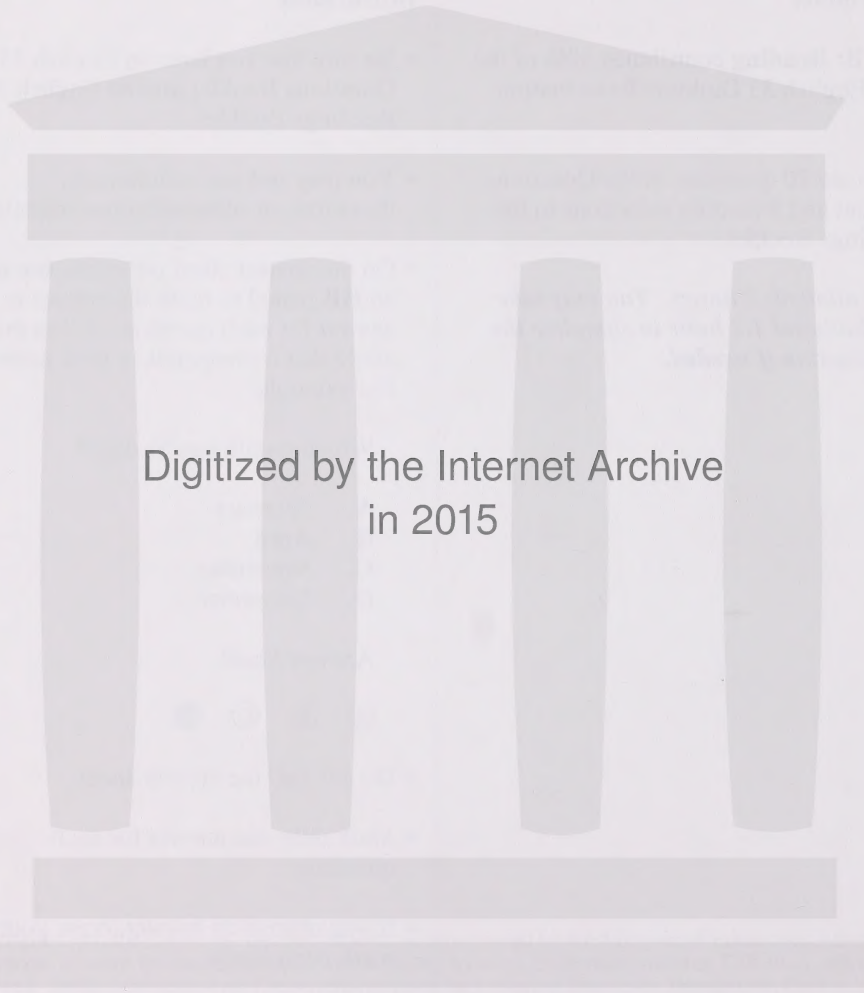
Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Do not fold the answer sheet.
- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



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I. Read “Lonnie Comes Home” on pages 1 to 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 8.

1. The quotation that **most strongly** suggests that the townspeople were unfamiliar with prison life is
 - A. “his face and arms were the colour of butternuts” (lines 1–2)
 - B. “His sun tan astonished everybody” (line 2)
 - C. “something called ‘conspiracy to commit armed robbery’ ” (line 9)
 - D. “‘They give them a new suit and a ten dollar bill when they get out’ ” (lines 13–14)
2. The term “ ‘prison pallor’ ” (lines 4–5) is used to suggest that prison life results in
 - A. overwhelming weariness
 - B. loss of healthy colour
 - C. lack of expression
 - D. extreme fear
3. When the narrator says “Nobody could ask him about it, of course” (line 7), he is suggesting that the townspeople are
 - A. fearful of Lonnie’s anger
 - B. considerate of Lonnie’s feelings
 - C. unconcerned about Lonnie’s experience
 - D. supportive of Lonnie’s adjustment to prison life
4. The fact that the townspeople never talked to Lonnie about his imprisonment is emphasized through the use of
 - A. foreshadowing
 - B. comparison
 - C. repetition
 - D. contrast

Continued

5. The **most direct** description of how the townspeople view themselves is
- A. “Everybody in Hainesville acted the same way” (line 21)
 - B. “‘Act just like he’d never been away’ ” (line 30)
 - C. “We think we’re pretty good folks in Hainesville” (line 31)
 - D. “We just forgot about the past” (line 34)
6. When the narrator says “At first he didn’t act much different than he’d acted before he went to the penitentiary” (lines 43–44), he is making use of
- A. symbolism
 - B. understatement
 - C. personification
 - D. foreshadowing
7. In the context of lines 67 to 71, when Lonnie says “ ‘everybody acts as if I’d just come back from havin’ a tooth filled’ ” (lines 69–70), he implies that the townspeople
- A. are making a joke about his past
 - B. do not believe that he was guilty
 - C. do not know where he was for three years
 - D. have underestimated the impact of his experience
8. The main idea of this selection is revealed in the lines
- A. “‘I was glad enough to get him back. Lonnie ain’t lazy. And he never stole anythin’ from *me*.’ ” (lines 23–24)
 - B. “He’d never been wild, which was one reason why nobody could ever understand how he’d gotten mixed up in that robbery in the first place” (lines 39–40)
 - C. “‘Then, of course, Lonnie had had enough trouble to make a man want to get drunk’ ” (lines 55–56)
 - D. “‘It’s been worse than the pen. Look, why couldn’t you say just once, ‘Lonnie, what was it like in the pen?’ Why couldn’t you ask me that just once?’ ” (lines 79–81)

II. Read “The Mouse on the Bridge” on pages 4 and 5 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 9 to 15.

9. That the speaker sees the mouse as being out of place is **most clearly** revealed in
- A. “He’s less frightened than I might have expected” (line 5)
 - B. “What’s he doing here anyway” (line 9)
 - C. “I remember seeing New Brunswick fieldmice” (line 16)
 - D. “And I remember mice in old farmhouses” (line 21)
10. The phrase “big black barn cat” (line 20) contains an example of
- A. simile
 - B. metaphor
 - C. alliteration
 - D. exaggeration
11. The description of the mouse from the speaker’s childhood “observantly watching me take a bath . . . in the kitchen” (lines 23–25) serves to suggest that particular mouse’s
- A. fear and alienation
 - B. surprise and defiance
 - C. curiosity and confidence
 - D. bewilderment and timidity
12. When the speaker wonders “how long his little nerves will take it” (line 28) and asks “Why worry about him?” (line 34), the speaker is signalling a transition from the mouse’s situation to a
- A. comment about reckless motorcyclists
 - B. reflection on the lives of all city dwellers
 - C. consideration of modern health problems
 - D. illustration of humanity’s concern for all animals

Continued

13. In lines 39 to 47, the speaker's description of highrises, banks, office buildings, and classrooms as "cubical cages" suggests the effect of
- A. confined urban living
 - B. limited career choices
 - C. monotonous architecture
 - D. complicated modern technology
14. The speaker's tone in lines 45 to 47 is
- A. ironic
 - B. angry
 - C. indifferent
 - D. remorseful
15. The speaker uses the encounter with the mouse **mainly** to
- A. describe the lives of animals
 - B. describe childhood experiences
 - C. comment on the human condition
 - D. comment on survival in the natural world

III. Read the the excerpt from *After Abraham* on pages 6 to 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 16 to 25.

16. In his opening speech (lines 1–24), the Bishop’s attitude toward Wolfe is
- A. glorifying
 - B. forgiving
 - C. unfeeling
 - D. patronizing
17. The Bishop implies that the British won the battle of the Plains of Abraham **mainly** because of the
- A. will of God
 - B. expertise of the British forces
 - C. cowardice of the French forces
 - D. strength of North American civilization
18. That the Bishop is being characterized by the playwright as prejudiced is **most clearly** revealed when the Bishop says
- A. “The bullet of a cowardly assassin shattered his pure and alabaster temple and he was no more” (lines 4–6)
 - B. “For this young warrior, whom nations less civilized, less moderate than our own might know as prince” (lines 10–11)
 - C. “From the continent of North America, the hand of the tyrant has been wrenched forever” (lines 18–19)
 - D. “The bloody, papist French, with their Indian creatures, will wreak terror and death to our peaceful colonies no more” (lines 19–21)

Continued

19. Montcalm is not surprised by the inaccuracy of the reports of the battle (lines 27–36) because he believes that people who comment upon historical events
- A. sympathize with the underdog
 - B. become emotional and irrational in times of war
 - C. make their observations from a neutral perspective
 - D. alter the facts to correspond to their preconceived opinions
20. That Wolfe has carried one of his prejudices with him into the “afterlife” is indicated when he says
- A. “They’ve got it all wrong” (line 30)
 - B. “Pain is a way of life” (lines 50–51)
 - C. “Papist rot” (line 61)
 - D. “You looked disgustingly healthy” (line 75)
21. In lines 92 to 104, Wolfe and Montcalm suggest that
- A. they sacrificed their lives to stabilize the colonies
 - B. they completed their tasks of molding the colonies
 - C. the battle has not resolved the difficulties of the colonies
 - D. the battle has decisively ended the present rule in the colonies
22. Which of the following statements **best** restates Montcalm’s ideas in lines 106 and 107?
- A. It is certain that the present shapes past events.
 - B. We should review events only after they happen.
 - C. It is only after events happen that they seem to have been predestined.
 - D. We should withhold our judgement about events while we are involved in them.

Continued

- 23.** The stage directions that position Montcalm close to Wolfe throughout this excerpt are intended to
- A.** highlight their differences
 - B.** emphasize their similarities
 - C.** show that they are enemies
 - D.** demonstrate that they are friends
- 24.** In lines 96 to 104, Montcalm's attitude toward North America is one of
- A.** contempt
 - B.** indifference
 - C.** ambivalence
 - D.** inquisitiveness
- 25.** The central irony of this excerpt is that
- A.** neither leader recognizes the colony's potential
 - B.** the leaders' discussion of war occurs in a church
 - C.** both leaders died for a colony that neither respects
 - D.** the leaders' deaths have caused them to become friends

IV. Read “Tax Rich Nations, Save the Jungle” on pages 10 and 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 26 to 35.

26. In the context of the whole article, the word “paper” in the term “ ‘paper park’ ” (lines 17–18) serves to indicate that such a park is
- A. lacking in trees
 - B. dying from neglect
 - C. deficient in landscaping
 - D. without enforceable protection
27. The “tragedy of the ‘paper park’ ” (lines 17–18) is the failure of conservationists to realize that people in developing nations
- A. find scientific reasoning bewildering
 - B. are competing for the exotic animal market
 - C. are unaware of illegal loggers and poachers
 - D. need the revenue the rain forest lands can provide
28. The **best** reason for having the World Bank administer “the fund” (line 42) is that there would be
- A. impartial allocation of payments
 - B. easier loan arrangements
 - C. no language barriers
 - D. better interest rates
29. The phrase “the only string attached” (lines 61–62) refers to the
- A. willingness of the participating countries to fund the project
 - B. participation of all tropical forest countries in the conservation plan
 - C. commitment of host countries to be responsible guardians of the reserves
 - D. establishment of a maximum of 1,000 reserves in the participating host countries
30. The **best** argument in favour of the author’s taxation plan is that
- A. taxing the rich nations would relieve the burdens of the world’s poor
 - B. preserving tropical forests would contribute to global survival
 - C. having a common goal would foster worldwide peace
 - D. contributing nations would share equally in the costs

Continued

31. The author states that preserving only 10 percent of the Earth's remaining rain forests would be acceptable because
- A. genetic variety would be ensured
 - B. adequate funds would be available
 - C. choosing sites for reserves would be simplified
 - D. increased access to forest lands would be assured
32. The phrase "wave of extinctions" (line 107) refers to the
- A. cutting of valuable trees
 - B. dying out of many species
 - C. disappearance of well-planned parks
 - D. distress resulting from increased taxation
33. In context, the word "fathom" (line 110) means to
- A. treat medically
 - B. control successfully
 - C. compensate financially
 - D. comprehend adequately
34. According to the article, allowing the host countries to determine which lands would be set aside for the reserves would
- A. save host countries the expense of hiring land experts
 - B. encourage host countries to participate willingly in the project
 - C. ensure that host countries provide a greater variety of reserves
 - D. guarantee that host countries would relinquish their most desirable lands
35. The **main** purpose of the article is to
- A. describe the outcome of a failed conservation project
 - B. pressure poachers and farmers into accepting conservation
 - C. alert Third World leaders to the dangers of resource exploitation
 - D. persuade developed nations to help with preservation projects in the Third World

V. Read the first draft of Robin’s report on pages 12 and 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 36 to 42.

- 36.** In paragraph 1, Robin corrects an overgeneralization when she chooses the replacement word
- A.** “many”
 - B.** “affect”
 - C.** “term”
 - D.** “endanger”
- 37.** In paragraph 2, Robin makes the revisions “set aside” and “national” in order to be more
- A.** precise
 - B.** informal
 - C.** practical
 - D.** scientific
- 38.** In paragraph 3, an error that Robin has yet to correct is found in her use of the word
- A.** conservationists
 - B.** developing
 - C.** there
 - D.** receive
- 39.** Robin revises the last sentence of paragraph 3 in order to
- A.** correct faulty parallelism
 - B.** create an emphatic short sentence
 - C.** create an effective sentence fragment
 - D.** correct inappropriate use of figurative language

Continued

40. In replacing the word “seeds” with the words “plant stock and animal stock” in the last sentence of paragraph 4, Robin’s purpose is to
- A. improve balance
 - B. remove a biased opinion
 - C. illustrate her scientific expertise
 - D. provide more exact information
41. Robin’s revisions to the last sentence of paragraph 5 create a conclusion that is more
- A. direct
 - B. formal
 - C. courteous
 - D. businesslike
42. Robin’s revisions throughout the report maintain a tone that is
- A. ironic
 - B. serious
 - C. friendly
 - D. detached

VI. Read the excerpt from “First Light” on pages 14 and 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 43 to 50.

- 43.** When the stranger says “ ‘They’d jump on me before you could say *knife*’ ” (lines 35–36), “they” refers to the
- A.** enemy soldiers who are searching for a sniper
 - B.** civilian police who are searching for a burglar
 - C.** military police who are searching for a deserter
 - D.** local authorities who are searching for a prisoner
- 44.** Lines 1 to 8 indicate that the narrator is **mainly**
- A.** relaxed
 - B.** observant
 - C.** frightened
 - D.** demanding
- 45.** The comment “They wouldn’t; they’d suck it up like a wick and wrap him in it” (line 32) is made by the
- A.** reader
 - B.** mother
 - C.** stranger
 - D.** narrator
- 46.** The mother “shook her head sadly, and sighed” (line 37) because she is
- A.** aware of the effect of the war on human dignity
 - B.** alarmed by the effect of war on growing children
 - C.** embarrassed by the plainness of the food that she has offered
 - D.** annoyed by the leaves and the mud that the stranger has brought in

Continued

47. The word “fastidious” in the statement “the girls, fastidious, were more uncertain of him” (line 38) suggests that the girls are
- A. bothered by the soldier’s appearance
 - B. impressed by the soldier’s bright medals
 - C. unwilling to share their food with the soldier
 - D. unaffected by the suffering experienced by the soldier
48. The narrator uses a simile in
- A. “Where the leaves always dropped and there was always this smell”
(lines 13–14)
 - B. “His boots were like the black pulp you find when you dig under a tree”
(lines 26–27)
 - C. “There had been blood on his face and he had seemed very weak”
(line 47)
 - D. “He was the war, and the war was up there; I wanted to ask, ‘How’s the war in that wood?’ ” (lines 60–61)
49. The “war” (line 68) that the stranger is fighting is **primarily** a war of
- A. survival
 - B. gallantry
 - C. acceptance
 - D. forgiveness
50. The central idea established by this excerpt is that war
- A. provokes curiosity in children
 - B. demands sacrifices from families
 - C. provides opportunity for humane behaviour
 - D. causes emotional as well as physical suffering

VII. Read “Now that the Clouds are Gone Again” on pages 16 and 17 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 51 to 58.

- 51.** The speaker’s concluding phrase, “those wide shoulders he gave to me” (lines 61–62), serves to
- A.** remind the reader of the grandfather’s courage
 - B.** suggest to the reader the need for physical strength
 - C.** emphasize the idea of connections across generations
 - D.** reinforce the idea that the grandfather was close to death
- 52.** The statement “Laughter rolled out on the winter prairie in the worst years” (lines 12–13) suggests that the grandfather
- A.** refused to be defeated
 - B.** did not accept reality
 - C.** did not act responsibly
 - D.** failed to take life seriously
- 53.** The statement “A true Canadian bearing false witness to his talent” (lines 17–18) suggests that Canadians are known to be
- A.** easygoing
 - B.** notorious liars
 - C.** inherently modest
 - D.** ignorant of the law
- 54.** In the grandfather’s song (lines 28–31), the absence of clouds symbolizes the absence of
- A.** love
 - B.** hope
 - C.** laughter
 - D.** determination

Continued

55. In line 50, the “inexorable element” is the
- A. wind
 - B. sand
 - C. dust
 - D. rain
56. The second half of the poem suggests that the grandfather’s music was an expression of his
- A. fear of death
 - B. love of nature
 - C. ancestral heritage
 - D. bond with the land
57. The image that **best** depicts that the grandfather’s land has been abandoned is
- A. “winter prairie” (line 12)
 - B. “last dark coulee” (line 34)
 - C. “mouldering away in a cold cellar” (line 37)
 - D. “drifted in with sand” (line 40)
58. Now that his grandfather is dead, the speaker deeply regrets
- A. not having heard his grandfather play
 - B. that his grandfather did not enjoy his own music
 - C. that his grandfather’s musical instruments are decaying
 - D. not having understood his grandfather’s pessimistic outlook

VIII. Read “Fish Story” on pages 18 to 20 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 59 to 70.

59. The phrase “pure, excruciating alertness” (line 14) refers to the dedicated fisherman’s
- A. highly intense anxiety
 - B. totally engaged awareness
 - C. slowly diminishing sensitivity
 - D. stubbornly controlled aloofness
60. That the narrator has entered “the peculiar, timeless space that fishermen know” (line 12) is **best** indicated by
- A. “I stood on the old two-by-twelve plank” (line 15)
 - B. “I had horsed backward and snapped the leader” (line 20)
 - C. “I had grown sensitive to nuances of shock” (lines 21–22)
 - D. “I reeled in and examined the hook” (line 23)
61. With his “feathered serpent” (line 18), the narrator hopes to
- A. estimate the size of the fish
 - B. tempt the fish to take the bait
 - C. keep the bait within his sight
 - D. improve the distance of his cast
62. The narrator begins to shake (lines 23–24) because he realizes that
- A. a fish is being attracted to his bait
 - B. the chill of creek water is beginning to affect him
 - C. the diving board is not firmly attached to the bank
 - D. a solitary worm is insufficient for a successful catch

Continued

63. The narrator's reference to "the next-to-last worm" (line 29) and his observation that "One worm remained to me" (lines 35–36) help to create
- A. realism
 - B. humour
 - C. mystery
 - D. suspense
64. The narrator's statement "The butt of the rod, braced on my belt buckle, kicked me" (lines 42–43) is an example of
- A. simile
 - B. exaggeration
 - C. personification
 - D. understatement
65. When the narrator states "I had trapped that cold, muscular form" (lines 60–61), he is feeling
- A. relieved
 - B. horrified
 - C. disgusted
 - D. triumphant
66. The "something" that is "wrong" (line 82) is that the
- A. fish appears to be too big to keep
 - B. narrator's friend catches a smaller fish
 - C. narrator has become too exhausted to speak
 - D. relationship between the two boys has changed
67. Taken together, Floyd's comments (lines 96–104) have the effect of
- A. praising the boys for their nice catch
 - B. scolding the boys for their use of worms to catch trout
 - C. excluding the boys from the brotherhood of sportsmen
 - D. reminding the boys that their experience has brought them closer

Continued

68. The boys' friendship survives the fishing expedition because
- A. the narrator feels himself "tipping down a long slide" (line 79)
 - B. Donny catches a "respectable" fish (line 84)
 - C. Mrs. Ross tells them they are "fine little men" (line 91)
 - D. Floyd teaches them more about "the brotherhood of sportsmen" (line 101)
69. The reaction of Mrs. Ross to the boys' catch is one of
- A. suspicious disbelief
 - B. enthusiastic praise
 - C. subtle admiration
 - D. tactful curiosity
70. What is the "lesson" (line 85) learned by the boys that serves as the main idea of this story?
- A. "it was spawning season; there wouldn't be many but they might be big" (lines 5–6)
 - B. "In the still center there is only a pure, excruciating alertness" (line 14)
 - C. "the needle of sadness and loss will always invade ecstasy, just at its peak" (lines 73–74)
 - D. "we were fine little men, such fish and only so high" (lines 90–91)

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